THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

A MANIFESTO has been issued by the Comte de Paris to the French electors in which he says it is necessary to snatch the power from an oppressive faction, and urges the union of Conservatives, especially the Monarchists, and not to treat those fighting the Government as enemies. In conclusion he says that he is confident of the support of the Imperialists. A letter from General Boulanger to M. Tirard has been published in which he claims a trial by Court-martial and declares that in the event of its being refused him, he will submit to judgment by the people at the elections.

THE embankment at Berhamgunj is breached, and the city of Murshidabad and vicinity are under water. The sufferings of the people are great. The Nawab Bahadur has formed a Relief Committee, placing for the present Rs. 3,000 at its disposal for the use of the distressed and homeless; and has given shelter to a large number of people in his buildings.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Statesman* from Berhampore:

"The river Bhagiruttee has swollen considerably, and if it increases two or three inches more, it will inundate the whole town. Strangely enough, we are not having any rain. Saidabad and Khagra are half submerged, and the embankment at Barhamgunge has given way. As a result a deluge of water is rushing into the station. The road between Berhampore and Lalbag is rendered impassable and people have to engage boats to go there. Mr. J. G. Ritchie, our popular Magistrate, is doing everything he can to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The other day while he was crossing the stream at Berhamgunge in a boat he fell over and was nearly drowned. The boatman, however, promptly came to his rescue, and jumping into the water dragged him ashore. Another day a syce and a horse while crossing the river were washed away by the current, but were saved afterwards. Laltakuri bund is in a precarious state and if it breaks it will do great harm to five districts. Every precaution is being taken to keep the bund firm against the rising water. Thousands of coolies are being taken there, and they are receiving four times the amount of their usual daily wages"

LADY LANSDOWNE will probably pay short visits to the local Hospitals and centres connected with the Countess of Dufferin Fund operations on her way down to Calcutta at the close of the Simla season.

SIR EDWARD BUCK proceeds in October to Kashmir in order to consult Colonel Parry Nisbet, the Resident, about laying down a systematic programme for the improvement of the fruit vine, and silk culture, and of agriculture generally.

THE Commander-in-Chief, after his frontier tour, will reach Calcutta about January 3rd, and will leave again for Muridki camp on the 17th. He returns to Calcutta early in February, and will then go on six weeks' tour to Assam.

HIS HIGHNESS the Elia Rajah of Travancore intends to pay a visit to England as soon as permission is granted to him by His Highness the Maharajah. The Elia Rajah is the heir-apparent.

Two more officers are to be deputed to Rajputana to assist in reorganizing the Native Armies there. This will bring the number of Officers assisting the Native States for reorganization purposes to six.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it is said, contemplates telegraphing to the Secretary of State, praying for a fuller consideration of the Bengal railway scheme. There is strong opposition to the proposal to sanction the East Indian Railway project, on the ground that it will further extend an already over-grown monopoly, and thus retard the progress of commerce at a critical time. No scheme for extending the Railway system ought to be sanctioned without carefully considering the scheme from the rate-payers' point of view.

A PETITION against the Sunday departure of mails has been drawn up at the instigation of the Bishop of Bombay, and forwarded to the Viceroy. It has been signed by twelve hundred people.

IT is believed that Major E. L. Durand, C.B., will shortly be confirmed as Resident in Nepal, in which appointment he has now been acting for over a year. This post has been substantively vacant since the death of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone in March last; and is to be conferred on Major Durand in recognition of his services with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

TUESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

APROPOS of the complaint made against the Bombay University regarding the appointment of examiners, the *Advocate of India* declares that "it is a matter of notoriety that in late years, persons have been appointed to examinerships without the smallest regard to their merit. Youths who were the other day themselves in the hands of the schoolmaster, and mature men who have no leisure to conscientiously discharge the heavy and onerous duties of an examiner, have alike been pitchforked into the position, simply that they might be able to earn the handsome remuneration provided by the University. A careful calculation shows that the mere physical labour of looking over the hundreds of papers that fall to each examiner—we say nothing of appraising their merit critically—would occupy every working hour of the time within which the examiners must make a report. Therefore, when the Syndicate assigns the duty to a man who is already very busy in other directions, it ensures that the work shall be done in a perfunctory way. If a list of the examiners for the past five years were drawn up, we should be able to see how many of them were men qualified by their education to undertake the responsibility, and how many of them had sufficient leisure, after their ordinary duties, to discharge themselves of it efficiently." We would commend these remarks to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

A CURIOUS case of cheating was before Justices Scott and Jardine, at the Bombay High Court, the other day. The case came before the High Court for revision. After hearing the arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Scott, in disposing of the application, said:—"The accused has been found guilty of the offence of cheating under the following circumstances. Subscriptions were invited by advertisement for copies of a certain book. One of the inducements held out was that prizes would be distributed with the book. As a matter of fact, though the book has been distributed, there has not been a general, but only a a very partial, distribution of prizes, and no prize has been sent to the complainant. There is no evidence of any readiness or ability to make general distribution of prizes as was promised, or of any intention to do so. Nor is there evidence of willingness to return the money. It is argued that the subscribers were bound to demand their prizes. Evidence shows that the prizes were not ready. Both the lower courts considered the evidence and found offence proved, and we do not think it is a case for our discretionary interference." The accused was, according to the finding of the lower court, sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 This tendency of prize-giving has of late been growing in strength amongst some of our low-class authors. It should teach a lesson to those who hold out such vain inducements to their subscribers.

ON the retirement of the present incumbent, the duties of the Administrator-General of Bengal will be divided amongst four individuals, with Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and Rangoon as their centres. The emoluments of the office will be the same as those of the corresponding appointments in Madras and Bombay. The income of the Administrator-General of Bengal is Rs. 65,000 per annum

A ROYAL warrant issued on Thisday morning, reduces the number of Generals after December to ninety; and after that date promotion to the ranks of Lieutenants-General and Majors-General will only be on selection to fill some appointments or in recognition of some distinguished service.

DURING the month of August 1889 thirty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty nine persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 26,559 males and 8,560 females and of Europeans 554 males and 196 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the General Public was 1,708.

THE revolt of the Safi tribe against the Ameer has ended, and the Ameer's regiments have returned to Kunar. Some of the insurgents have arrived before Mahammad Ameer Khan to offer their submission on condition that their maliks who were sent as prisoners to Cabul are released and sent home. Mahammad Ameer Khan has referred the matter to Cabul.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Dock-labourers' strike in London, which has assumed a formidable shape, still continues with unabated zeal. The expected settlement has not been effected. The Directors have finally refused to permit shipowners to arrange for the discharge of their own vessels. The situation, therefore, remains unaltered. The Lord Mayor is endeavouring to mediate in the dispute between the Directors and the labourers, no settlement having resulted from the attempts of others. The grain carriers of Liverpool have, in the meantime, gone on strike. The steel-workers in Wales have also threatened to strike for ten per cent increase onb their present wages. Australia is largely contri uting towards the fund for the relief of the strikers. At the annual meeting of the Council of Trades' Unions at Dundee it was unanimously resolved that the demands of the Dock labourers were justified, and the Committee advised the Trades' Unions to aid the strikers financially to the utmost of their power. The strike committee issued a manifesto stating the terms upon which the men will be permitted to resume work. Mr. Lafone, the head of a leading firm of Wharfingers has conceded the terms asked by the dock labourers, and work has been resumed at the Wharves. According to an arrangement among themselves, each man will contribute a day's pay and a penny a day towards a strike fund to enable them in future to be better able to take up a strong position. The steamer *Arcadia* is discharging at Southampton.

THE Simla Allowance Committee are still enquiring into the question of the maintenance allowance given in connection with the Simla move. It has been settled that no change will be made in the allowances before the Government offices leave for Calcutta this year.

Local Governments and Administrations have been asked for their opinion on a suggestion made by the Secretary of State for India, that the Indian Factories Act XV of 1881 should provide that women shall be allowed four holidays or days of absence from labour during each month.

THE Government of India has proposed the establishment of a Punjab Provincial Sanitary Board, and a Committee is shortly about to assemble at Simla to consider and advise on the proposal. The committee will consit of Mr. Mackworth Young, Second Financial Commissioner; Colonel LeMessurier, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. C.L. Tupper, Secretary to Government Punjab; the Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch; Brigade-Surgeon R. Gray, Officiating Inspector-General Civil Hospitals; Mr. W. Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, Simla; Dr. A. Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab. The Committee will consider (1) whether a Sanitary Board should be appointed for the Punjab, and if so, in what way; and (2) in connection with such a Board, if established, what alterations in, or additions to, the rules under the District Boards Act and the Punjab Municicipal Act are necessary.

MR. K. V. PHADKE, Editor of the *Arunodaya*, of Bombay, wrote, to Sir Richard Temple, asking him to mention the authorities from which he quoted two texts, showing that drinking was not opposed to the religion of the Hindus. In reply Sir Richard's Private Secretary forwarded only a copy of his speech in which the references were made, and informed Mr. Phadke that as his letter was couched in discourteous terms, Sir Richard would not correspond with him further. Whereupon the *Maharatta* says:—"We have read Mr. Phadke's letter carefully. There is hardly anything in the letter which can wound the susceptibilities of any but the most touchy people. Sir Richard's charge of discourtesy is probably a subterfuge, as it must be very inconvenient to quote the chapter and verse." We must say such language is not courteous.

THE Government of India has issued a circular requiring all Judges throughout the country to keep a time register from the date of re-opening of the Court after the holidays.

THURSDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE reply of the National Congress Agent in England to the memorandum, recently prepared at the instance of Viscount Cross to show the progress made in the Queen's Eastern Empire of late years, has excited some attention. Questions regarding some of the assertions contained in it have been put in the House of Commons, and Sir John Gorst, in reply, has pointed out that the Council of the Empire of India, appointed at the Delhi Assemblage, was never intended to form an organised body to transact State business. The Under-Secretary of State said that it had always been the policy of the Government of India to associate the Princes and Chiefs of the country with the administration, and a prominent and gratifying instance of the success of this policy was recently afforded by the offers of several Native States to place contingents of their Armies at the disposal of the Queen-Empress for the defence of the North-West Frontier.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under.Secretary of State for India, on August 12, whether the Secretary of State had recieved a copy of a letter addressed to members of that House entitled, "India; The Queen Empress's Promises; How they are broken," issued from the Indian Political Agency, and written by Mr. William Digby, C. I. E.; whether he was aware if the statements contained therein were accurate, and the documents quoted (1) a momorial to the Viceroy from the Chandalin Maharanee of Rewa: and (2) an autograph letter from the Maharajah of Cashmere were authentic; and whether he would cause inquiry into the allegations in the said letter regarding the administration of affairs controlled by the Indian Foreign Office in connection with the States of Gawlior, Rampur, Bhopal Rewa, and Cashmere. Sir. J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has received a copy of the letter in question. He cannot commend the accuracy of its statements, nor vouch the authenticity of the documents quoted. The Secretary of State declines to intitute an inquiry into the administration of the native States by the Government of India at the instance of a private individual. All the native chiefs of India can make representations to the Secretary State through the Government. No such representations or appeals have been received by the Secretary of State from any of the native States mentioned in the question.

THE Calcutta Municipality has ruled that all houses in the suburbs, of which the annual assessment is not less than Rs. 300, will be entitled to connection with the filtered water supply.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Childers and Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes will be among our cold season visitors, and are expected to arrive in Calcutta about the middle of December. It is not yet decided whether Lord George Hamilton will also visit India, but Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton are coming.

THE details of Prince Albert's tour have been settled. The Prince will be accompanied by Sir Edward Bradford, and by Captains Holford and Harvey, and will arrive in Bombay on board the *Arcadia* about the 9th of November. His Royal Highness will make no stay at Bombay, but will proceed at once to Poona; the next place on the list being Haidarabad, from whence the party will make an extensive tour through the Madras Presidency. Travancore, Mysore, and Bangalore will all be visited in turn, and the party will leave Madras by steamer in time to reach Calcutta for the Christmas festivities. After a short stay at the Presidency, the party will set out on its northward journey, visiting Benares, Agra, and Cawnpore in succession and proceeding thence to join General Sir Frederick Roberts at the Cavalry Camp near Muridkhi. While in camp the Prince will be the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, and at the termination of the manœuvres, which will probably last a week, his Royal Highness may proceed still further north to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, returning to Lahore and resting there for a couple of days. The party will then pass down through Rajputana, visiting several of the Native States, and winding up with Baroda and Bombay. The Prince takes his departure for England about the middle of March.

REPLYING to the request of the Rangoon public meeting that a visit to Burmah might be included in the arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's tour, the Viceroy, whilst appreciating the kindly motives which prompted and the loyal terms in which the people of Rangoon framed their Resolution, regrets that present arrangements will make it impossible to comply with the request. The Viceroy adds that he will not fail to acquaint the Prince with the wishes of the people of Rangoon. It would have afforded him much pleasure, had he been able to hold out a hope that the Prince's engagements might admit of his acceding to their wishes.

FRIDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

PEREMPTORY orders are said to have been sent to India, forbidding the presentation of costly gifts to Prince Albert Victor during his approaching tour by the Indian Princes.

IT is probable that H. R. H. will go to Athens to attend the wedding of his cousins, the Duke of Sparta and the Princess Sophia of Prussia, and proceed thence to India.

IN the Lahore defamation case, Pandit Gopinath *vs.* the Proprietor and Editor of the *Kohinoor*, the defendants, acknowledging the baselessness of the allegations, tendered an unreserved apology in Court, which the plaintiff accepted.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State on the re-organisation of the military forces of the Indian Native States, has come out to India, according to the *World*. A general approval of the action of the Government of India has been expressed by Lord Cross, and no material alteration is effected in the plan suggested by the Government of India. The scheme has been worked out by Sir Frederick Roberts and Lieuteant-General Chesney, Military member of Council, and in accordance with the wishes of Lord Dufferin, who took a great interest in it from the first. There was really little in the scheme to which the India Office could well have taken exception, and it will give no small satisfaction to the native Princes to find that the proposals for utilisation of their armies have been so fully endorsed by the home authorities.

THE cold weather legislative session will commence a month earlier than usual this year, in consequence of the number and importance of the Bills which will have to be considered by the Select Committees in Calcutta. The catalogue includes the Cantonment, Railway, and Leprosy Bills.

THE discovery at Copan, in Honduras, of a sculptured figure of Tai-ki, one of the most venerated symbols in China, has led Oriental scholars to explore the ancient literature of China, with a view to ascertain if America was discovered by the early navigators of that country; and the result has been to prove that it was so. Both California and Peru were known to the Chinese; and an ambassador from the latter brought presents, including 300lb. of raw silk, about the year 502 to the Emperor Leang Ou-Ti. It is also stated that, as far back as 2600 B. C., the Chinese Emperor, Hoan-Ti, established an astronomical observatory in what was then known as Fou-Sang, and is now called America. The illustrious Humboldt held the theory that America had been originally peopled by Mongolian traces; and Cortez is related to have fallen in with vessels coming from Cathay, or China, on the north-east coast of Mexico.

THE statement made the other day in a Bombay journal that the Hon. Mr. Telang has been held ineligible by the authorities in England for the vacant Judgeship in the Bombay High Court is said to be absolutely without foundation. The matter has been referred of the Law Officers of the Crown, and they have not yet expressed their opinion on the subject. Referring the point to the Law Officers shows that the Secretary of State is willing to bestow the office on Mr. Telang, and it is to be hoped that he will not be deprived of it merely on the ground of a legal technicality.

IT is said that before leaving London, the Shah concluded an important agreement with England, regarding the passage of British and Indian troops through Persian territory in certain eventualities.

A PROCESS has been invented, by means of which photographs can be printed off almost as fast as a newspaper, and without dependence on sun or light.

IT is said that a thorough reconciliation has taken place between the Maharajah of Jummu and his brother, Amar Singh, and that Rajah Ram Singh has announced his intention of joining in the work of the Cashmere Council, when it re-assembles about the middle of this month. There is apparently more behind the scenes than what meets the eye.

THE *Englishman* believes that the attention of Government will be turned this cold weather to the Excise question, and more particularly to the reduction of Government stills in the Assam, Darjiling, and Terai Districts.

MR SCOBLE, the Legal Member, will visit Quetta in November, to confer with Sir Robert Sandeman about the new Beluchistan regulations.

THE report of the Committee on the Public Works accounts system is being referred to certain selected officers whose opinion is desired before action is taken.

THE *World* writes that the Queen is still suffering much from sciatica and rheumatism.

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SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE reasons why the Bombay Chamber of Commerce did not join the appeal to the Government of India for the postponement of the operation of the clause in the new Merchandise Marks Act, which rendered it necessary to stamp the length of all piecegoods imported after the 1st August, are said to be that the Chamber had ascertained from the Local Government that no concession could possibly be made in respect of the stamping, and had telegraphed to Manchester in time to prevent shipments of goods that did not comply with the stipulation. Accordingly, it was thought Bombay was protected against inconvenience, and that there was consequently no reason for Bombay merchants joining in an appeal for the postponement of the operation of the Act.

FIFTY seven guineas was paid for a pack of cards, by a dealer at a sale held in Birmingham. The pack is stated to be the only one of its kind in the world. Every card is specially engraved, and the pack comprises an exhaustive pictorial history of the principal events in the reign of Queen Anne, down to 1706. They include the victories of Marlborough, the sea fights of Admiral Benbow, all the various changes connected with the parliamentary proceedings of the day, and the conclusion of the treaties between England and France and Spain. The Queen of Hearts is a very well drawn picture of Queen Anne herself, and the King of Hearts represents Prince George of Denmark, her husband. The Queen of Diamonds is Anne Sophia, Queen of Den mark; the Queen of Clubs is the Princess Royal of Prussia; the Queen of Spades is the Princess Anne of Russia. The knaves were represented by leading politicians of the day. This curious pack was the occasion of much spirited bidding between the gentlemen who held commission for the purchase.

MADRAS is going to have a Sanitary Board, consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner and a special Sanitary Engineer; the salary of the latter Officer is not to exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

Nothing has really been settled, as yet, regarding the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. It is not unlikely, however, that the party will meet in Lower Burmah, and proceed to the boundary early in November.

THE *Novoe Vremya*, in an article in its issue of the 29th ultimo, declares that England's virtual annexation of Cashmere compels Russia to take measures with a view to safeguard her interests on the Afghan and Thibetan frontiers.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains an elaborate resolution of the Government of Bengal on the extension of the system of the Honorary Magistrates in the Mofussil. The first point considered is the classes of persons to be selected as members of Benches, of Honorary Magistrates. It is not thought to be desirable that officers of Government should be appointed to the Bench, as in most cases their ordinary duties would not permit them to undertake the additional functions which the new appointment would entail. In appointing gentlemen engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits regard will be had, not solely to their qualifications, but also to their ability and readiness to devote a reasonable portion of their time to the performance of the duties to the office. Pleaders practising in the subordinate criminal courts will not as a rule be selected for the post of Honorary Magistrates, and landlords and retired Government officers, specially pensioned judicial officers, will if willing to serve, prove valuable additions to local Benches. As regards the powers with which the Benches may be invested, it will hardly be advisable to give first class powers to a Bench of Magistrates and in no case will such powers be given unless two or more of the Magistrates comprising the Bench have exercised second class powers for more than one year. Similarly, second class powers should only be given to Benches of which two or more members have exercised third class powers for more than one year.

THE society which has been formed in Paris for repressing the abuse of tobacco continues to receive fresh adhesions from conspicuous men of letters. Among these none is more outspoken than Alexandre Dumas, who adopted the habit at a mature age and renounced it when he found it was undermining his naturally robust constitution. "Tobacco and alcohol" he writes, "are, in my opinion, the most redoubtable enemies of the human intelligence; but nothing will destroy the abuse of it, the imbeciles being everywhere in the majority and tobacco having left them nothing to destroy." Zola renounced smoking by the doctor's orders. Augier did so because it had brought him to the edge of the grave, and Octave Feuillet was compelled to relinquish it in consequence of the derangement to the nervous system it had induced.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetic Rotations. Volta-Electric and Magneto-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 12*th Inst.*, at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Aluminium and Chromium.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 12*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Gases and their Physical Properties.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 4-30 P. M.

Subject: Principles of Energy. Kinetic Energy.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 4 30 P M.

Subject: Chlorine and its Compounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 7th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889.

COMING NEW TAXES.

A RUMOUR is prevalent that the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley has under consideration schemes for a variety of new Local Taxes for the delectation of the people of Bengal. It is said that Mr. Secretary Cotton has indited some half-a-dozen minutes on the subject, and they have been put into circulation for the opinion of local officers. We are not in a position to say how far this rumour is founded on truth, but as the rumour is spreading wide, we are bound, in the interest of the Government of Bengal and of the community at large, to publish it. If it be unfounded, it would be easy enough to contradict it, and set the mind of the people at rest; if, on the contrary, it be founded on truth, the people should know it in order to inform the Government of their own views on the subject as early as possible before anything definite is done. A mere idea is one thing, but if it be reduced to the form of a Bill it is quite different. Then, if not any thing else, official etiquette would stand in the way, and it would be difficult to undo it in a hurry. This reminds us of the evil practice now getting into vogue with Government of obtaining opinions in a very objectionable way. The fashion is, now-a-days, to consult the leaders of the native community in private, not by letters, official or non-official, but in course of private conversation on occasions when deliberate opinions on weighty matters cannot possibly be formed. A Raja or a Zemindar goes to pay a complimentary visit,—"to pay his respects," as the saying is, and he is, as it were, casually asked a question in the most general way possible, something about something, and at such a time he is bound by the laws of courtesy to say something that would avoid contradiction, and be is booked down at once for being in favor of a project which his host has at heart, but does not disclose. For instance, one is asked, are the present measures of Government in regard to popular education sufficient for our requirements, and if they be not, whether more should be done in that respect, and the people should second the efforts of their rulers, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—we might say in 999 cases out of a thousand—the reply would be a non-qualified assent; but as matters go this reply is interpreted to mean that the heads of the community are in favor of an education cess. We give this instance particularly as one of the minutes of Mr. Cotton, we understand, refers to an education cess. Native public opinion is being collected in very much this style. There is no publication, no formal asking, no discussion, but a categorical yes or no, and that suffices. The Education Cess was first broached during the administration of Lord Lawrence, nearly a quarter of a century ago. It has always and invariably been denounced by the people in the most emphatic terms at their command, and it is too late in the day to open it under the plea that the ruling of the Secretary of State declares the imposition of an education cess to be legal. The question has been a little widened in Mr. Secretary Cotton's minute by including sanitation, and as that gives the widest possible latitude to officers to disburse the funds, practically the cess would amount to a scheme of general taxation on land for provincial purposes. The immediate question would be, is land alone bound to contribute for education and sanitation and has the general public no responsibility whatever in the matter? But such a discussion would be futile. Mr. Cotton bars it by the plea of *res judicata*, the Secretary of State having ruled that land is liable to taxation at the discretion of Government, Sanitation and other subjects follow as a matter of course. Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* would hurl against us his direst denunciations for descending to motives, but seeing that since the Education Cess Despatch we have got the Dak cess, the Road cess, the Public Works cess, all on land, the proposed education cess is the fourth burden that touches the inviolability of the Permanent Settlement, and the inference is but inevitable that the real object is the taking away off another brick from the arch, to accomplish its downfall. As to any benefit to education we shall say nothing at present. With the last education resolution before us we cannot believe there can be any anxiety about High Education. We have been distinctly told in that document that "the State clearly bears a disportionate share of the expenditure on High Education, and that it would be proper to throw more largely on private enterprise the duty of providing it." The object must, therefore, be primary education—in education in A B and C, and to support muscular training masters from England who will be able to use the rattan with perfect freedom.

The next scheme, we understand, would be an Octroi tax whenever and wherever it would be practicable. The greatest objection to the tax is that it would lead to wholesale demoralization, and bring back the days of the Transit Duty in a modified form. Mr. Cotton makes light of such demoralization; we are told he has said that demoralization, bribery and oppression exist in other departments of Government, and, therefore, we should take no heed of them in connection with the Octroi. We do not know whether he believes that the coming oppression would bear any comparison with what now obtains in the Police and the Kachari, or that an existing wrong *in se* justifies all other wrongs, but we must reserve our remarks under this head until we see his minute.

The third and the fourth taxes are tolls on bridges and public roads, and they have been justified by arguments very similar to those which have been urged in favor of the Octroi. Nothing has been said as to the barbarity, annoyance, trouble and hindrance to commerce of having toll bars across public thoroughfares. We only hope that the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley will not immortalize itself with schemes such as these.

A RETORT COURTEOUS.

OUR brother of the *Indian Daily News* accuses us of an obstinate spirit of fault-finding. He says: "As an illustration of a determined journalistic effort to find fault, an article in the latest *Hindoo Patriot* would be hard to beat." He argues that "the Government Resolution on Moral Training and Discipline is the result of a long and careful deliberation," and that in finding fault with it we have been entirely wrong. We are ready to admit that much time has been devoted to the subject in question; but we repudiate the idea that that which involves much time in consideration is necessarily good and above all faults. In public affairs, as in the perfection of art in the operations of the *cuisine*, perfection does not lie in the time devoted to it; as the homely adage has it the credit of the pudding lies in the eating thereof. Our contemporary may be perfectly right as to the requirements of red-tape; the Circumlocution Office owes its name to its dilatory character and not to the supreme excellence of its workmanship. Our concern is not with the office, but with the nature of the work it turns out; and our contemporary has not said a single word to show that in the present instance the work we condemn is other than faulty. The two questions before Government were *moral training* and *discipline*, and the solutions to which it has come in regard to them are not such as will command the approbation of right-thinking people. Our contemporary himself is not satisfied with all the remedies discovered. With regard to the order that has been given under the first head, he himself disapproves of the "Tawney Bible," as he thinks it will not subserve the end with which it is designed. If so, we have not been wrong in condemning it, and what becomes of the premiss about the time devoted to its consideration? Had he, James-like, said that a king can do no wrong, or that which has been long thought over is necessarily right he should not disapprove of the "Tawney Bible." It has been approved by the Viceroy and is the outcome of protracted deliberation.

The second is discipline, and in regard to it the great discovery of the age is the employment of muscular Englishmen to administer whipping at all times and without ado for all and every fault. And this we have taken leave to object to. Time was when hanging was resorted to in England for even trivial offences. The theft of a handkerchief worth five shillings involved a hanging. This severity of punishment did not suppress thefts. But the abolition of this barbarous severity and the substitution of milder methods of punishment have contributed largely to improve the moral tone of society. Looking to it, our rulers for the last fifty years have abstained from whipping in Colleges, and nothing has been shown now to make this rude, inhuman, degrading punitary law fit to be brought back into the country. As the mildest method of correction in the nursery or infant schools it may have its use, but for boys of a larger growth attending our colleges the idea appears to us as preposterous. We will not argue here about the recent growth of irreverence and insubordination among the members of our rising generation, as the Government has not yet discovered the cause of it. The Resolution says:—

> The tendency towards irreverence and disregard of authority has no doubt gone further in some parts of India than it has in others. But most of the conditions which have favoured its growth in the parts of India where it is most prevalent are in a greater or less degree noticeable in other less forward portions of the country; and the Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt that remedies are necessary in those places in which the work is at present one of prevention, as well as in those in which it is one of cure. His Excellency in Council thinks that no profit will result from any further discussion as to how far the present state of things is due to defects in the system of education, and how far to forces either independent of, or antagonistic to, that system. The evil is admitted on all hands (?) and the problem is to find means by which the method of public instruction may be strengthened and improved so as to combat and overcome it.

Yes, there is no use in discovering the cause of the disease. Our contemporary, nevertheless, assures us that the Resolution is the "outcome of a careful consideration given to the problem of education in India—not a hasty generalisation, but a series of conclusions arrived at after references, discussions, consultations amongst experienced educationists, extending over many months." And we are called upon to accept as infallible the Holloway's Pill of the lictor which will cure all and everything—all peccant humours in the constitution of society,—and bow to it with every mark of reverence. A courtier would doubtless do so without a question; but our contemporary has already taken exception to one-half of the resolution, and he will concede to us, we hope, the liberty of thinking about the other half in our own way.

He raises a personal question in this matter. When Sir Ashley Eden, as Secretary to Government of Bengal, proposed to include the whole of the Justices of Bengal, Behar and Orissa in the Municipality of Calcutta, the late Mr. Peterson objected to it on the ground of such a procedure making the whole thing dependant on the will of the Governor, and Sir Ashley (then Mr.) Eden refuted it by raising the personal question: "Do you mean to suppose that Sir Cecil Beadon would stoop to such a procedure?" and that was a

complete stopper. The personal question was too direct to be contradicted in open terms. Six years' experience afterwards, showed that the objection so apprehended by Mr. Peterson was realised in such a number of cases that the Government at last in very shame excluded the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices from the Calcutta Municipality. In the House of Commons this personal dodge is so often brought into play, that it has lost all efficacy there. It is too late in the day for our contemporary to take the name of Lord Lansdowne in support of such a dodge, and truth to say, Lord Lansdowne himself may be perfectly innocent on the score of wicked motives. The Government is not the Government of Lord Lansdowne alone. A friend of ours was remonstrating once about a certain obnoxius order in connection with some school matters, and Sir George Campbell pithily said:—"My share in the order is confined to my hastily scratching the letters "G.C." with a pencil on the bundle. I know nothing more. You should quarrel with your friend Mr. Atkinson about it." Who knows that the whole scheme under consideration is due to some "Mr. Atkinson" in the Secretariat, or elsewhere, and Lord Lansdowne is responsible only for the letter 'L' on the bundle? The outside public, however, is bound to accept the letter 'L,' and not to pry into the secrets of the Secretariat Office. We have done this and no more, and if we have been wrong, it is not to us that the fault belongs. As regards the neutrality of Government in religious matters, with such an outcry amongst certain Englishmen about "Godless colleges in India," it is hard to believe that at least some of the advisers of Government are above a wish to force the Government to compromise its neutrality. It is well-known that they have to face the House of Commons, and have, therefore, to get up a case. At present our strongest protection, however, lies in the antagonism which obtains among the different sects which profess christianity and not in the abstract rectitude of neutrality.

THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

In a purely agricultural country like India where more than three-fourths of the whole population entirely depend on the land for the means of subsistence, the question of the assessment and collection of the land revenue is one of paramount importance. It is only natural that the subject should receive serious consideration at the hands of the National Congress. The revenue system of the indigenous rulers in India was to take a portion of the produce of each field, the respective shares of the ruler and the cultivator being sanctioned by ancient tradition. The system survived the Mahomedan invasion, and even now it prevails in most of the Native States. But the English have never looked with favour upon this system, which they consider barbarous. With the introduction of British rule, therefore, the share-system was rapidly superseded by a money demand for the equivalent of the ruler's portion. But the English did not adopt a uniform mode of assessing and collecting the land-tax in India. In some provinces we have the zemindari system and in others what is known as the ryotwari system Again, in some parts of the country the Government demand is fixed in perpetuity while in others it is liable to periodical revision. That these different systems should work differently is no more than what might be reasonably expected. Experience has, however, shown that wherever the public demand on the land is fixed in perpetuity the agricultural classes are well-to-do and contented and the Government does not feel any difficulty in realizing the land revenue. On the other hand, in those parts of the country which do not enjoy the blessings of a permanent settlement, the cultivators are heavily involved in debt and have seldom any resources beyond the current harvest. At the same time the Government demand cannot be collected without resorting to severe measures. This being the case, the question of the extension of the permanent settlement throughout India was raised at the Fourth National Congress which assembled at Allahabad in December last, but its consideration was postponed till the meeting of the next Congress. With a view to enable the Congress to form a correct judgment on the subject, Mr. J. Dacosta, who has for years made it his special study, has opportunely placed before the public the main facts and arguments connected with the important question at issue in the form of a pamphlet.

Mr. Dacosta brings forward incontestable facts and figures to show how the system of land administration has practically worked in the various provinces of India. Beginning with the Bombay Presidency, he quotes largely from official papers to demonstrate the evil results of the system of temporary assessments. The Deccan Riots Commission wrote their report:—"The over-estimate of the capabilities of the Deccan, acted upon by our early Collectors, drained the country of its agricultural capital, and accounts for the poverty and distress in which the cultivating population has ever since been plunged. Even now, little more than a third of the arable land is cultivated. In the Ahmednagar district, the rates adopted in 1818-19 proved much too high, and it was necessary to resort to remedial expedients to save the ryots from ruin. * * * The more unfavourable character of the results must be attributed to the greater degree of over-taxation." In a separate minute recorded by Sir (then Mr.) Auckland Colvin, who was a member of the Commission, it is stated in plain terms that the pressure of the land-tax was among the chief causes of the disturbances which occurred in the Deccan in 1875. The Government of Bombay has admitted in an official report that the difficulty of recovering the Government demand, which was considerable in 1871 and 1872, culminated in 1873. Even in Guzerat (which has often been called the Garden of India, on account of its rich soil and careful cultivation), no less than 25,000 acres were thrown out of cultivation. While the system of temporary settlement in Bombay inflicted the most serious injury on agriculture, it failed in its *sole* purpose, that of increasing the land revenue. The disastrous effects of temporary settlements are also visible in the North-Western Provinces. The evils arising from settlement operations were graphically described in a Memorandum recorded in 1872 by Sir (then Mr.) Auckland Colvin in his capacity of Secretary to the Allahabad Board of Revenue. The Memorandum, after pointing out that in some districts settlement operations had not been completed even in a dozen years, went on to say:—"These facts are significant to those who know what the settlement of a district means; the value of property depreciated until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared, credit affected, heart-burning and irritation between land-lord and tenant, suspicion of the intentions of Government, a host of official underlings scattered broadcast over the vexed villages. Nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow, uncertain settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders and harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened with annihilation at the moment when it seems to have nearly finished its course.* * * Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest." It must not be forgotten that every settlement officer proceeds to his business with the firm conviction that the assessment he has been appointed to revise was not adequate and that the Government was not receiving its proper share of the public revenues. This conviction is easily produced by the fact that the merits of a revenue officer in India are judged by, and the prospects of his advancement in the service depend on, the amount of additional income he brings to the State coffers. Indeed, the disposition to over-assess is always encouraged by superior officers; and the result is what might be expected. In Madras where, as in Bombay, the ryot-wari system prevails, the fields of the cultivators are assessed at such high rates that the tax can be collected only after an abundant harvest. The inevitable consequence is an unrealised balance at the end of each year when the Collector remits such portion of the accumulated arrears of previous seasons as he considers to be hopelessly irrecoverable. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that more than 3 million acres of arable land were lying uncultivated in the Madras Presidency, according to the Administration Report for 1877-78. In 1876-77 the number of defaulters in the Madras Presidency rose from 336,226 to 1,242,877 and the amount of arrears from 31 to 83 lakhs of rupees. But in the very same year no remission had, as a rule, to be granted in respect of the permanently settled portions of the Province. Now, compare the condition of the temporarily settled Provinces with that of Bengal. When this Province first came under British rule one-third of the Company's territory was covered with jungle and inhabited only by wild beasts, and Government experienced the greatest difficulty in recovering the land revenue and were unable to realise more than a small and uncertain portion of their demand. But, owing to the Permanent settlement, the condition of the cultivators has immensely improved and the revenue is collected with regularity and at a comparatively small cost. Even Sir George Campbell, the great enemy of the Bengal revenue system, admitted that the revenue of the permanently settled estates in this Province has for years been realised with great punctuality. "The Bengal of to-day," as the Commissioner of Burdwan wrote in 1883, "offers a startling contrast to the Bengal of 1793—the wealth and prosperity of the country have marvellously increased, increased beyond all precedent, under the Permanent settlement." This is only too true. It is only fair to the opponents of settlements in India to say that they do not deny the great advantages which flow from fixity in the State demand upon land; but they contend that by periodically revising the assessment the Government can increase its revenues. Mr. Dacosta thus disposes of this argument:—"Apart from the immoral character of a system which thus enables the Government to appropriate the fruit of the cultivators, capital and labour, the contention itself is refuted by our experience of a century in the administration of India. Not only have temporary settlements most effectually hindered the accumulation of national wealth, whence the State might legitimately have derived additional revenue, but the very expectation of an increasing revenue from land has everywhere, under such settlements, been entirely disappointed." As a matter of fact, the figures given by Mr. Dacosta, the accuracy of which cannot be questioned, show clearly that during the last nineteen years the land revenue in India has been steadily on the decline; and that while the receipts in 1870 were 21¾ crores they averaged only 19 crores in the years 1879 to 1888. This decline occurred mainly in the temporarily settled provinces. The net land revenue in Bombay, Madras and the North-Western Provinces in 1879 was 12½ crores. Had the settlement been permanently fixed in that year, the revenue of these provinces during the next ten years would have amounted to 125 crores, whereas the actual revenue realised during those years was only 119 crores, or 6 crores less than a permanent settlement would have produced.

After the terrible famine of 1860 61 in the North-Western Provinces a Commission was appointed to enquire into its causes. The Commission, which was a strong one, recommended the permanent settlement of the land tax as the measure best calculated to mitigate the effects of drought in a country where agriculture is the staple industry of the people. The recommendation was strongly supported by the highest revenue authorities in the Province—namely, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue, which was then composed of Sir William Muir and Mr. Money. Lord Canning also declared himself in favour of a permanent settlement and Sir Charles Wood, (afterwards Lord Halifax), who was then Secretary of State, accepted the same view. In a despatch, dated July, 1862, Sir Charles authorised a permanent settlement to be granted to every estate where four-fifths of the cultivable area had been brought under cultivation and assessed according to the existing settlement. But notwithstanding all this, the opponents of the permanent settlement ultimately triumphed. They succeeded in persuading the India Office to burden the despatch of July 1862 with conditions which virtually made it a dead letter. The pledge given in that memorable despatch remains unredeemed to this day and the system of temporary settlements continues to produce disastrous effects on the country.

PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA.

THE last word said about the the mamlatdars in the Sessions of Parliament just brought to close was by Lord Cross on the 28th August. It is desirable to refer to it as it is in that connection that an Indemnity Bi l will shortly be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. Replying to a question by Lord Herschell, Lord Cross eulogized the conduct of Lord Reay's administration. His lordship said he felt the greatest confidence in Lord Reay's administration and in his lordship's "efforts to suppress bribery in the Bombay Civil Service, though he regretted his offering to guarantee the officials who were witnesses in the Crawford case." If this is a correct report of what Lord Cross said about Lord Reay—and we see no reason to doubt it—it is quite clear that the effect of the Indian Minister's eulogy of the Bombay Governor is neutralized by the expression of "regret" with which he has qualified that eulogy. It indicates that Lord Cross is prepared to play fast and loose with the integrity of the indemnity on the granting of which alone the Mamlatdars came forward to give their evidence. In one breath the Secretary of State expresses his confidence in Lord Reay's Government, in the same breath he disapproves of the act or acts whereby the Bombay Government showed how deserving of sympathy and encouragement it was. Lord Cross seems evidently to have ignored the overwhelming forces of the circumstances which made the giving of indemnity a matter of sheer necessity and not of choice. "It became necessary" says Sir Raymond West (para 9 of his Minute), "for Government when it had definitely resolved on the necessity of bringing a great official to trial for great offences to make some sacrifices of slighter feelings of reprobation in order to secure evidence on the greater and graver issues which demanded definite answers. It offered in several instances an indemnity to subordinate officers who were reasonably supposed to have paid money in order to avert injury against the mischief they might otherwise sustain through their disclosures. The condition of the indemnity was a full revelation of all that the witness in each instance knew." This sense of the mischief wh ch the deposing mamlatdars entertained was by no means imaginary. Some of the witnesses exposed themselves to criminal proceedings which were actually instituted against them. Upon the Secretary of State for India rests the moral obligation of seeing that the pledges given by the Bombay Government are faithfully adhered to. The words of the guarantee leave no manner of doubt as to the condition on which it was given. They are these:—"Mr. Ommanney is empowered to promise immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence, and no cases of *payments for promotion* or *to obtain or avoid transfers*, may guarantee immunity from official *or departmental punishment or loss*, subject to the stipulation that the evidence given is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Here we ask any fair-minded person to interpret the meaning of this guarantee and say whether payments made to Mr. Crawford by mamlatdars for departmental *promotion* are not covered by this indemnity equally with those made to obtain or avoid transfers? No one can venture to deny this. That being the case, it is difficult to understand how Lord Cross can justly exclude mamlatdars who have made payments for promotion from the protection afforded by this guarantee of the Bombay Government and restrict it only to "victims of extortion." To protect one set of Mamlatdars and exclude others from the scope of the guarantee would be for the Secretary of State to expose the Government of Bombay to the risk of inconsistency and breach of faith which would be fraught with the greatest political danger. It is the surest way of leading the people to suppose that the solemn pledges of Government are not worth any thing. It is true that the deponent mamlatdars were not as shrewd as the masters of the Rolls in the Maulesfield case to require the local Government first to pass an indemnity act granting them immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss which the Government of India is *now* asked by the Secretary of State to do after the trial of Mr. Crawford. Suppose the Mamlatdars had *insisted* upon such an Act being passed before being called upon to give their evidence or had refused to give any evidence in the case until such an Act was passed, where would the Bombay Government have been? But they did nothing of the kind. Neither the Mamlatdars who paid money for promotion nor those who were the victims of extortion did any thing of the kind. They relied—and relied most implicitly—on the solemn promises of Lord Reay's Government that the plighted word of Government would be kept with faith, and the world, at least the Indian world, finds that the moral obligation of preserving the integrity of the guarantee does not rest upon the State and that Lord Cross wishes Lord Reay's Government to do that which would leave upon that Government for ever the indelible stigma of having eaten its own words. Such a policy as this which imperils the good faith of the British Government deserves public condemnation from all who wish well to the British Government.

And we are glad that such public disapproval and condemnation is being forcibly expressed on all sides. On Sunday before last a public meeting of the leading citizens of Poona was convened by the *Sarvajanik Sabha* on a requisition signed by the most influential Sardars, landholders, bankers, jagirdars and other leading citizens of Poona to give emphatic expression to the opinion of the native public repudiating the misrepresentations made by certain ill-informed and interested correspondents regarding the real bearings of the action taken by the Government of Bombay in the Crawford inquiry, and protesting against the attacks on native character, generally in the English and Anglo-Indian press, and lastly placing before the Governments in India and England the deliberate views of the native public as to the rectitude and singleness of purpose shown by Government in prosecuting the enquiry to a close, which has inspired the native public with a grateful sense of satisfaction. The meeting was well attended, over two thousand persons having been present. Mr. Krishnaji Luxman Nulkar, who presided at the meeting, said that such a meeting was thought of and planned long ago, it was not the outcome of the recent telegrams. He remarked that the moral of the Crawford case was that the strong got the better of the weak in conflicts of interest, and that England who had taken them under her protection, could not too jealously guard against such a contingency in future. The meeting passed three Resolutions. They are too important to be omitted. They were as under:—

I.—That this meeting do place on record, on behalf of the native public, their emphatic approbation and grateful appreciation of the courageous efforts made by the present Government of Bombay and its officers, amidst unusual difficulties and discouragements, to probe to the bottom and irradicate the widespread corruption, which is directly traceable to the evil genius of a single English officer who enjoyed the full confidence of Government.

II.—That this meeting wishes to record an expression of its opinion that unless the indemnity, formally guaranteed to the witnesses, who gave evidence before the inquiry-officers in this case, is strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity, without distinction, the result will be that the public faith in the plighted word of British Government will be destroyed, and it will become hereafter absolutely impossible to bring to light any delinquencies and misconduct of European public functionaries—an evil fraught with danger to the future good government of India—compared with which any temporary inconvenience or difficulties, caused by factious opposition to the policy of faithful adherence to solemn promises must count on a lesser evil; and that in a country like India the possible advantages of meting out technical justice in deference to abstract principles will be dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the reliance of the people in good faith and sanctity of Government promises by and to whomsoever given.

III.—That this meeting wishes to place on record its strong protest against the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversion of facts by interested writers whereby public opinion in England is being misled and that the native public of India grieve to find some of the honourable members of Parliament, whom India cannot be too grateful for their honest and disinterested efforts to see justice done to this country, allowing themselves to be influenced by such one-sided and incorrect representations,

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT has been announced that His Excellency the Viceroy's Levee will be held at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 10th of December, and the Drawing-Room on the Wednesday following.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Wednesday last, the Administrator-General's Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the Indian Merchandise Marks Amendment Act was passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins introduced a bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, the Burma Forest Act, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulations.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris will sit on the Original Side of the High Court to-day. But afterwards Mr. Justice Beverley will sit on Mondays and Thursdays to dispose of urgent Original Side work till the 19th. After this, parties having any urgent matter to be attended to must obtain an appointment. After the 19th, Mr. Justice Tottenham will sit whenever necessity arises. There will be an Insolvency Court on the 31st of October. The offices of the Court will be closed for Original business from Monday, the 23rd of September, to Tuesday, the 12th of November. One Judge will remain in town during the whole vacation.

WE read in one of our morning contemporaries that our Municipality "is directed to postpone its arrangements for the reception of Prince Albert Victor until his arrival at Bombay, and to follow the procedure adopted at that city." Who is it that *directs* this to be done? Our impression was that the Prince's visit was purely private, and any demonstration made in his honor was to be spontaneous. But it looks any thing but so, judging from these "directions" and "procedures." There should be no mistake in the matter, and the people should at once know how to proceed lest unwittingly any ceremonial offence be given. We hear that the Prince's tour will be the occasion of many distinguished Australian ladies and gentlemen visiting India.

A CHINESE MISSION is shortly expected in Calcutta and our municipality has been requested to afford it every facility for inspecting public buildings and institutions. The mission consists of four gentlemen who come with the object of enquiring into Indian industries and inspecting certain Government establishments in the country. Will our schools and colleges be among the institutions inspected? If they be, it is a pity that the Celestials are too early to see the new system of ethics taught at the point of birch. But probably they have an eye more for business than for birch ethics, and will according to the excellent suggestion thrown out by somebody, visit Assam and other planting districts to learn how Tcha is correctly made.

A SIMLA telegram says:—

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 22nd October, and will travel from Ambala to Khusialgurh by rail; from thence by tonga to Kohat, where he will halt for the night. On the following day his Excellency will ride through the Pass. He will halt for four days at Peshawar, return by rail to Attock and thence proceed by boat down the Indus and on to Meerwalli. From there he goes to the Gumal Pass, and back to Dehra Ismail Khan; whence he, goes by rail to Quetta, and up the Bolan and down the Harnai route. His Excellency will return via Sukkur to Lahore, halt three or four days, and then travel direct to Calcutta, arriving on the afternoon of Saturday, November 30. Lady Lansdowne leaves the Viceroy at Rawal Pindi on the 24th of October, and proceeds to Peshawar On the 3rd of November, her Ladyship leaves the Viceroy at Kalabagh, and goes thence to Lahore, rejoining the Viceroy at Sher Shah Junction on the 15th.

To those who are anxious to know what progress the Kristodas Memorial statue has made we are in a position to say that the clay model for the statue has been completed, and that the

artist, Mr. Nelson MacLean, has been requested by the Calcutta Committee to finish the bronze statue and despatch it in time for the unveiling ceremony taking place sometime during the next Calcutta season. We have received the best testimonials of the excellence of the statue as a faithful representation of Babu Kristodas Pal and also as a work of art. Sir William Hunter, who at the request of the Memorial Committee kindly inspected the clay model, writes:—"It seems in every respect a worthy memorial of our late friend. The pose is good and not commonplace; and the face has caught the serious and noble expression of Kristodas Pal when he was (as I often remember him in Council) deeply considering some great question. * * * If the statue is equal to the model it will be a great work." Mr. H. A. Cockerell, who has also inspected the model, says: "As far as I can judge from the clay model, your Committee will, I think, have every cause to be satisfied with the statue of our old friend Kristodas. The pose is natural and easy and free from stiffness. The drapery of the shawl is well designed, the likeness a very fair one." Nothing could be more satisfactory. We only wish that the statue will reach Calcutta before the Calcutta season is over.

IT is even as we had suspected. A serious doubt has arisen regarding the identity of Tantia. The captive is three inches taller than the Tantia who escaped from Khandwa Jail ten years ago. Has the great free-booter again befooled the Police? We may be sure to hear of his renewed depredations soon in some unexpected quarter.

OUT of the insolvency proceedings of Babu Ramkissen a rather knotty point of law has arisen which awaits decision. Mr. Justice Norris held that as Insolvency Commissioner he has full jurisdiction to issue process to compel attendance of witnesses in the North-Western Provinces. The matter came up on appeal before the Chief Justice and Justice Pigot when, as well as in the Insolvency Court, Mr. Evans contended that the latter has no such jurisdiction. Decision on the point has been reserved till the return of Mr. Justice Wilson after the vacation, when a Full Bench including that learned judge will sit to hear the point argued.

THE High Court closed on Wednesday last for the Maharam and Dussera vacation, and all the Judges and leading Counsel are away. It does not re-open till the 18th of November, though its offices, which close later, will re-open earlier. These holidays are misnamed after Dusserah as they begin a full three weeks before the festival. The time is hardly suited for travel and the only reason for giving so early holidays is to allow a run 'home' to those who want it. A nine weeks' holiday at a stretch is demoralising in some respects, which neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the Government that so ardently supports it, seems to notice. The Maharam festivals are over, and they not coinciding with the Dusserah this time, we luckily have not had a repetition of the disgraceful fracas of the last few years. They have lost much of their wonted grandeur, and the prospects of the Durgapuja festivals are not much brighter either in a country groaning with want, scarcity and disease.

THE *Englishman* hears that the attention of Government will be turned this cold weather to the excise question, and more particularly to the reduction of Government stills in the Assam, Darjiling, and Terai districts. This is certainly good news. But the measure should be comprehensive and not confined to the planting districts alone where the unfortunate coolie is said to be steadily going to the wrong. Matters are pretty bad all over the country and the whole system requires careful overhauling. Mr. Caine, who is again expected in our midst next cold weather is sure to return to the charge with more vigour than ever.

A SIMLA telegram says that it is probable that the Madras Government will shortly agree to the Assam Emigration Law being extended to Ganjam and Vizagapatam. At present, the recruiting of coolies for Assam in these districts cannot take place. Meanwhile during the cold weather a close watch into the working of the Act will be observed, and next hot weather it will be decided whether further legislation is necessary. It is hoped that, with careful police supervision in the recruiting districts, legislation will be unnecessary. Mr. Tucker will remain in the districts for a further period." This is hoping against hope, and we fail to understand why Government should persistently shut its eyes to the urgent necessity for immediate legislation.

TOBY-TICKLERS TO THE FORE! HURRAH FOR TOBY-TICKLERS! Not content with their Censors and Lictors, people in England have given rise to a new profession, it is that of Toby-Ticklers. Here is an advertisement from one of them.

To Parents.—Unruly girls and boys of any age visited and punished at their homes by a thorough disciplinarian accustomed to administer corporal punishment. All bad habits cured by one or two attendances. Fee 5s. for two visits.—Address "Birch."

After that we should give up all opposition to the importation from England of trained disciplinarians, *alias* Toby-Ticklers, which the new Education Resolution so strongly insists upon. We wonder, however, that notwithstanding sound religious instruction, each sect under its own approved teachers, excellent home-associations, frequent Bible classes, and repeated birching they should still require visits to the domestic hearth from persons who make a profession to earn their livelihood by administering the birch for the expulsion of peccant humours from unruly urchins. What would the pinch-beck imitation do for our boys when the genuine article in the Holy Bible has proved so ineffective! Any how peccant Bengali Tobies beware. Your epidermis will soon be familiar with the birch steeped in in vinegar, as was that of grand-parents with *bichuli* steeped in water.

IN a speech made by Lord Cross at the Cutlers' Feast, his Lordship said that the Government had no notion of annexation of any kind in Kashmir, "and that directly the Maharaja sees his mistake and we can trust him to govern his country as he ought to do for the benefit of his people and not for his own benefit, the Government will be perfectly willing to hand the whole thing back to him." Any one reading between the lines will see what the real intention of the Government is with regard to the annexation of Kashmir. As to the time when "we can trust" the Maharaja—that must at present be left unsettled.

THE question, "can steam ploughing, be applied successfully in India," is one which has not yet been solved, although desultory efforts to this end have been made in various parts of the country, during the course of the past 15 or 20 years. Government got out a large set of Fowler and Co's tackle some years ago, for the experimental farm at Cawnpore, but after a short period it was laid aside. Other sets of tackle on the old single engine system were brought out at different times by the more wealthy Indigo concerns in Behar and Lower Bengal; but we believe their working could not compete, in point of cost, with the native *kodali* wielded by coolies at say 2 annas a day. More recent efforts have been more successful, owing perhaps to the special circumstances under which they have been made. During the exhibition held here in 1883-84, it will be remembered by many of our readers, that Messrs. Fowler and Co., exhibited a set of 10 horse power double engine tackle at work on the maidan near the Fort, where implements of various kinds were shown in operation. It was generally admitted that the work done was good, and the effect even to the present day is visible in the way the grass grows on the land which was broken up at that time, a piece just to the south of the Fort and west of the two tanks. The same set of tackle was eventually purchased by Captain Chapman of Bati Estate near Allahabad, and was used by him in breaking up a large tract of land which had been reclaimed from the Ganges. We may infer that the working of the machinery proved successful from the fact that after a year's working another similar set was purchased by Captain Chapman. Still more recently, *viz.*, in October of last year, Messrs. Fowler and Co. sold another set, of the same size, to the proprietors of the Markhem Grant Estate, Dehra Doon, and the starting of this set was considered an occasion of sufficient importance by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to warrant his being present to see it. It was set to work on the reclamation of rough jungle land, and the results have been, we understand, very satisfactory. None of the cases we have mentioned, however, serve to bring us perceptibly nearer to a solution of the question at issue, as we have no published results to enable us to judge whether the system is capable of extension. This is a pity, as in an agricultural country like ours, the subject is one of more than ordinary interest, and owing to the great initial cost of such machinery, it seems unlikely to expect our landholders to invest in it until they have some clear idea that it would be a success and give them an adequate return on their investment.

THE administrative enquiry ordered by the Government of India into the charge of maltreatment brought by Captain Hearsey against Dr. Hall, Superintendent of the Naini Jail, during the period of the Captain's recent incarceration there is over. Mr. Porter, the city Magistrate of Allahabad conducted the enquiry. He did not allow lawyers to appear on either side. Dr. Hall admitted most of the charges, but justified himself by the Jail Code. He also admitted having called the Captain a half-caste, but said it was a mere slip of the tongue. He, on the contrary, charged Captain Hearsey of base ingratitude as he alleges to have done everything in his power to make him comfortable. Much will depend, of course, upon the view Government will take of these matters, though there can hardly be any mistake as to what that view will be. It is somewhat striking that an important witness was removed from the Jail on the very day for which the enquiry was originally fixed.

WE are not at all surprised to learn that Dr. Hilson's arbitrary suspension of Assistant Surgeons Kali Krishna Bagchi, Asokkrishna Saha and Pratap Chunder Kar has been formally ratified by the India Government in the shape of dismissal from the service. Dismissal in cases like this carries no ignominy with it particularly when we consider the *esprit de corps* line on which such matters are conducted. Dr. Hilson was wrong, Dr. Hilson was shown up, *ergo* Dr. Hilson must be supported through thick and thin, otherwise all discipline could be at an end and government would be impossible. The poor assistants might have been spared this long suspense at the outset, for not even the solemn farce of "charge and reply" as laid down in the General Orders about the services was thought necessary to be gone through. It has had the further advantage of setting up some at least of the culprits in the field of private practice earlier, where they are sure to do much better than many "Covenanters", should they ever by any fortuitous combination of circumstances have the misfortune of being similarly situated. Dr. Hilson's own colleagues who know about these and other things a great deal better than he, condemn his hasty action, and we have no doubt that his own better judgment does the same, though it was too late for him to retreat from the unpleasant position he had brought himself to. It is consolation, however, to learn that the matter will not stop here and a step will soon be taken that will not make matters very comfortable to some. It strikes us that the unpardonable offence of "wilful insubordination" would have been readily condoned if all this uproar had not been raised in the newspapers. But the Assistant Surgeons concerned could not at all events have stopped it.

QUITE an inexplicable cry has been raised by some correspondents of a contemporary against Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee, the worthy Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour—inexplicable, unless we account for it by the spite of a designing clique whose views in certain matters he properly refuses to fall in with. He is a hard-working and zealous officer and has been and is doing his very best to alleviate distress in his Sub-Division, by

opening relief works partly with Government aid and partly with the assistance of Sir Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee and Babus Peary Mohun Roy, Troylokyanath Biswas, Radha Mohun Mandal and other well-known and liberal-minded Zamindars owning property in the locality. The cultivation of *Boro* paddy which was wholly unknown in the Sub-Division was introduced by him with great success, and has been instrumental in averting much of the scarcity that would otherwise have assuredly resulted. The excavation of the Chechunda Canal, the construction of the Patnighata Sluice channel, and the improvement of the Tangra, Burul and Simulberia Canals, as well as the repairs of the Government embankment at Bendal, are all due to the untiring exertions of this model Sub-Divisional officer. He also secured the construction of a road from Mograhat to Lakshmikantapur, a distance of 10 miles, and the repair of the Hara Road, taking care at the same time to have the Canal along the latter as well as that from Hatugung to Bishanpur deepened and repaired. His duties are exceptionally onerous, as he has to look after business connected with the Treasury, Dak, Excise, Certificates and Khasmahals over and above his regular Executive and administrative work which frequently entails spending of considerable time out door. This necessitates working a little late in the evening at times, and if anything, it only reflects credit on the zeal and integrity of the officer. He has by no means introduced a wholly novel practice, for it has to be followed by all over-worked officers who do not care to court strictures from their superiors by keeping heavy files, and it was followed by the immediate predecessor, Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerjee, as the official attendance book will amply show. At the special request and earnest solicitation of *both* parties he did indeed take up a very urgent matter on a holiday at his house, and that because he was too ill to leave it. As a matter of fact it is never his practice to hold his kachari at his house on Sundays. Two cases have been specialized as instances of his irregularity, namely, those of Kala Chand Bairagee and Mukto Bewah. In the first the Deputy Magistrate is charged of not having ordered imprisonment in the event of a notorious burglar failing to give security. But such an order was wholly needless, as section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code distinctly lays down imprisonment in the alternative. The second case was one of trespass at night for annoying and insulting a ryot with a view of compelling the ryot to leave the house, and not a theft case as has been wrongly represented. Both in the order-sheet and the fly-sheet was an order for compensation passed which was subsequently enforced. Petty and frivolous charges like these against a deserving officer, which are quite unfounded on facts, cannot in the least injure his credit in the eyes of the Government, or of the public, who thoroughly appreciate his services, and the people of Diamond Harbour indignantly protest, we understand, against these untruthful insinuations.

THE Chamber of Commerce is leading a crusade against the poor clerks in our public offices. It is at its instigation that the Customs House, the Bank of Bengal, the Board of Revenue offices, the Currency office, and the Salt office will be kept open during the Durga Puja holiday. The excitement among the clerks is intense. Representations have been made to Government, and final decision on the question is anxiously awaited. In the meantime, the Chamber of Commerce has threatened to report to 'the home Directors' the Seven Exchange Banks which refused to comply with the terms of the Chamber's ukase. A conference was arranged, but such a conference, it is needless to say, cannot be fruitful of any satisfactory result. The Chamber's action cannot be too severely condemned. The plea set up is that trade is paralysed during the Durga Puja holidays. Such pleas have often been set up and as often set aside. The grounds for abolishing, or curtailing, the holidays are as strong now as they were before, and we would earnestly urge on Government to listen to reason and not to deprive the clerks of their holidays. We hear that the clerks of the Currency Office have refused the extra pay which was offered to them for attendance during the Puja days. They have respectfully represented to their official superiors that these holidays have no money value. This is as it should be, and let us earnestly hope that the India Government will grant the prayer of its hard-worked servants.

A COMMON COMPLAINT.

OWING to our variable climate and the great consumption of meats and spirits kidney disease, in some one of its many forms, is one of the most frequent complaints a physician is called upon to treat. The symptoms are many, and may indicate a disease of some local character, as inflammation of the lungs, when, in fact, the weak and congested kidneys are the real cause. They have tremendous and never-ceasing labour to perform in purifying the blood, and forcing out of the system all waste material, which if retained would soon end life. If you have any of the following symptoms, your kidneys are affected, it may be only slitghtly, but they cannot get well of themselves, and delay in the proper treatment may be dangerous;

Headache;
Bronchitis;
Flatulency;
Quick pulse;
Fickle appetite;
Failure of memory;
Oily scum on water;
Great general debility;
Difficulty in breathing;
Fluttering of the heart;
Congestion of the lungs;
Acid taste in the mouth;
Aching pains in the loins;
Coated tongue in the morning;
Acidity of stomach—Dyspepsia;
High-coloured water, with sediment;
Albumen and tube-casts in the water;
Constipation alternately with diarrhœa;
Swelling of the feet, legs, and abdomen

Neglected kidney disease always results in Bright's disease, for the reason that the tendency of all kidney trouble is towards that serious disorder, and delay, therefore, in the treatment, no matter how simple the case may be, is exceedingly dangerous. Kidney affections are extremely common, and their very commonness encourages total neglect. Be warned in time! To effect a cure, a high-class scientific compound, such as Warner's "SAFE" Cure, should alone be taken, as it frees the system of poisonous uric acid, strengthens the blood vessels, which are inflamed, and prevents the albumen, or life of the blood, from escaping.

We could fill the columns of this paper with testimonials as to the efficacy of Warner's "SAFE" Cure in kidney disorders, but lack of space forbids. The following are samples of thousands that can be shown:—

"6, Cobden Place, Leeds, England, March 22, 1889.

"Prior to January my sister had suffered from pains in stomach, chest, and between her shoulders, for which she could get no relief. After a time her feet and limbs began to swell, and were painful to stand on. They were so swollen they would retain the impression of the thumb or finger for an hour. Finally she consulted a doctor, who told us she had Bright's disease, and was passing albumen. He put her on Warner's 'SAFE' Cure, saying that was the only medicine which could cure it. She took the medicine regularly, and now, after having used four bottles, is quite another person, colour has returned to her lips and cheeks, very little swelling of feet, and that only at times, pains all gone, and she is now engaged in her regular duties

"(Signed) MRS J CLARK."

"4, Keswick Gardens, King's Road, Canton,
"Cardiff, Wales March 29, 1889.

"It gives me great pleasure to acquaint you of the benefit I received from Warner's 'SAFE' Cure. I first suffered from severe pains in the back, swelling of the ankles, then in the face. I applied to eminent physicians, and found but little relief, soon suffering again with a most severe attack, felt prostrate, and gave up all hope of recovery. When in this condition I made up my mind to try Warner's 'SAFE' Cure. After taking six bottles I found a radical change for the better, and took about a dozen bottles in all and I am happy to say I feel now as strong and as healthy as ever I did.

"(Signed) WILLIAM THOMAS."

To preserve health, to be cheerful, to enjoy life and strength, keep the kidneys and liver in perfect health, by the frequent use of Warner's "SAFE" Cure The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information free of charge. Mention this paper. 103

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*4th September*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Purna Chunder Roy, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Orissa Division is allowed leave for six months, under Articles 353 and 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 13th June, 1888.

Babu Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Baraset Sub-Division of that District on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating First Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil-Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st instant.

Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 6th August, 1889.

Mr. E. F. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to the Sonthia Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of thd Rajmehal Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. J. Monahan, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 15th August, 1889, appointing Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Rajmehal Sub-Division.

Babu Nolin Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Maldah, was on leave under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations from the 14th June to the 23rd August, 1889, inclusive.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Srinath Pal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Berhampore General Bench, in the District of Murshidabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

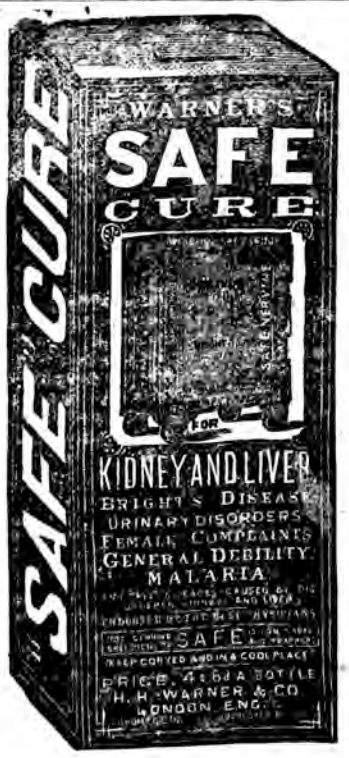
Munshi Tahsinuddin Ahmed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Rungpore Independent Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Obhoy Churn Guho of his appointment as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Sub-Divisional Officer, Palamow, Lohardugga, is vested, under Section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to her appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, and with powers under Section 435 of that Code.

Under Section 35 of Act V (B. C.) of 1887 (an Act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore District), the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. W. C. Muller, Sub-Divisional Officer, palamow, Lohardugga, to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the said Act.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL,



DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Sealed tender will be received by the Vice-Chairman, and will be opened by him in the presence of such tenderers as may wish to attend at the Municipal Office at 2 P. M. on the 16th September for the supply of about 210 sets more or less of Conservancy pony harness to be delivered at the south Gowkhanah within one month from the date of order 100 sets to have long reins and the balance short or bearing reins iron Collar harness to be halfround new iron not less than 5-16 inches.

Tenders must be accompanied by sample of harness and 100 earnest money must accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN COWIE
Secretary.

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NOTICE,

The Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, will receive offers up to noon of 10th September 1889 for the lease to the Corporation for a period of three years, of a house in the Vicinity of the Municipal Office No 4 Municipal Office street, co ntaining from 15 to 20 rooms.

JOHN COWIE.
Secretary.

2nd September 1889.
164.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LOAN NOTIFICATION

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Sections 404 and 406 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 14,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st January 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 30th June and 31st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan up to the amount of Rs. 11,15,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Friday, the 20th September 1889; the balance or Rs. 2,85,000 will be reserved for holders of debentures of the 6 per cent. loan of 1869 falling due on 1st January next, upon such terms as may hereafter be announced.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1889-90."

7 Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, currency notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit when made in currency notes or cheques will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 20th September 1889, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 21st October 1889.
Do on 21st November 1889,
Do on 21st December 1889.

Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above; and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st December 1889.

14. Tenders will be accepted in the order of rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3 P. M., on Friday, the 20th September 1889.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Calcutta, 31*st August* 1889.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal per cent. Loan for 1889-90, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government promissory notes, currency notes or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated 163.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed, in the month of March 1890, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November 1890.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.
(2) The Law of Estoppel in British India.
(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.
(5) The Hindu Law of Endowments.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1890, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

F. J. ROWE, *Offg. Registrar.*
SENATE HOUSE, *ths* 30*th August* 1889. 166

FOR EARLY SALE.

The valuable Zemindary and Indigo properties known as the Baboocally and Hantbariah concerns in Zillah Jessore.

The Baboocally Factory has 16 pairs of vats of which 8 are in first rate order, a reservoir drying and press houses with the usual number of presses.

There is a large upper storied dwelling house in good repair, containing 15 rooms and built at a cost of over Rupees 100,000.

Hantbariah Factory has 16 pairs of vats of which 8 are in good order. There is a reservoir, a pressing house and a large drying house, on the roof of which is a comfortable dwelling house containing seven rooms in good repair.

There are in addition two other factories known as Samgunge and Surbaz which are not now worked.

The Zemindary attached to the concerns (mostly putni mehals) lies in a compact area. The clear net annual revenue from this alone is nearly Rs. 6,000. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Sanderson and Co. 1 Esplanade West, Calcutta by whom offers will be received for the above properties up to 30. instant. 167

"TO THE DAFE."

A PERSON CURED of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it Free to any Person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. 160

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *a*

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderfu cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

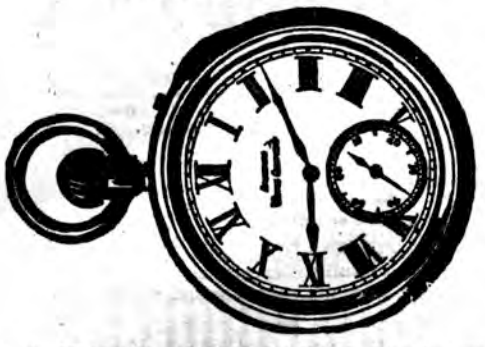
Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.



G. A. CHARPIE, & CO. being Watch Manufacturers at home and established for last 10 years in India, can supply Watches suitable for this country cheaper than any Trading Company or any other firm. Our goods differ materially with the ones made for the Bazaar Trade and Prices are nearly the same. We are content with small profits all round, and give full value for the money invested in the different grades of Watches we have for sale, which will suit every purse and fancy, and give complete satisfaction.

Competition being the soul of Business, we shall sell at nearly cost price the following :—

No. 72 The Robert's Campaign Watch Key Wind, small size ¾ plate plain movement 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured, Rs. 7 nett.
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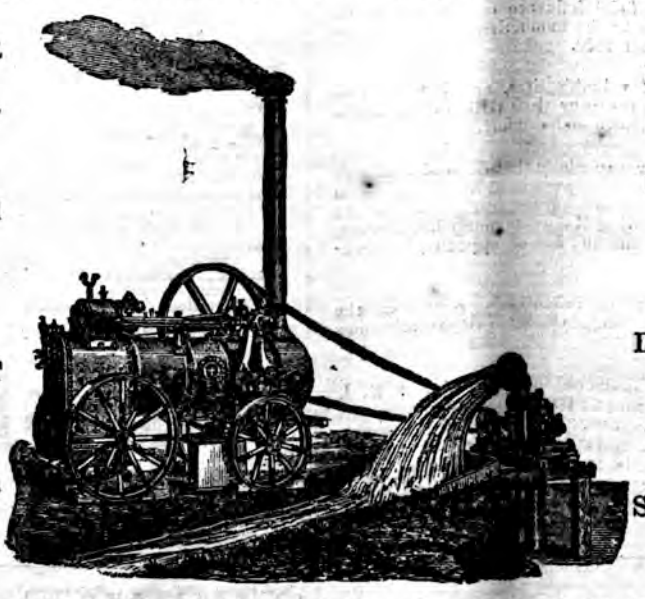

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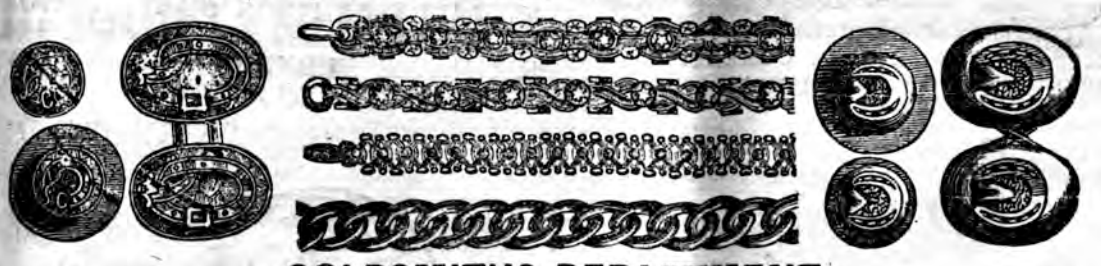

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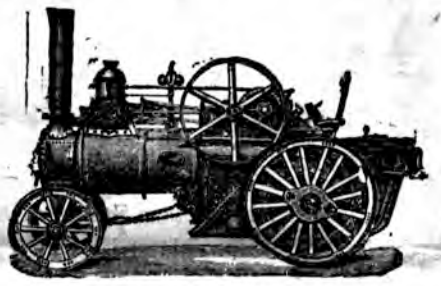

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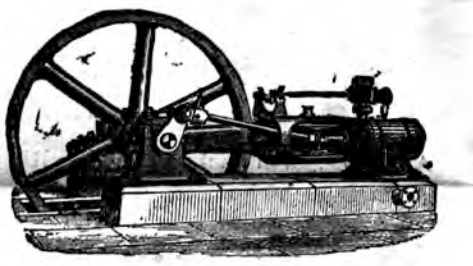

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A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

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L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
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This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages and has stood the test of 56 years.	
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This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.	
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V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2 0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co. s Blood Purifier.	2 0
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OUR SPECIALITE

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and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

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A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.

If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try

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"NOTICE : Messrs Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 9½*d.* size 9 annas per box, 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box,- 2*s* 9*d.* size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

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An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Rediness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

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Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLAND'S ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream.

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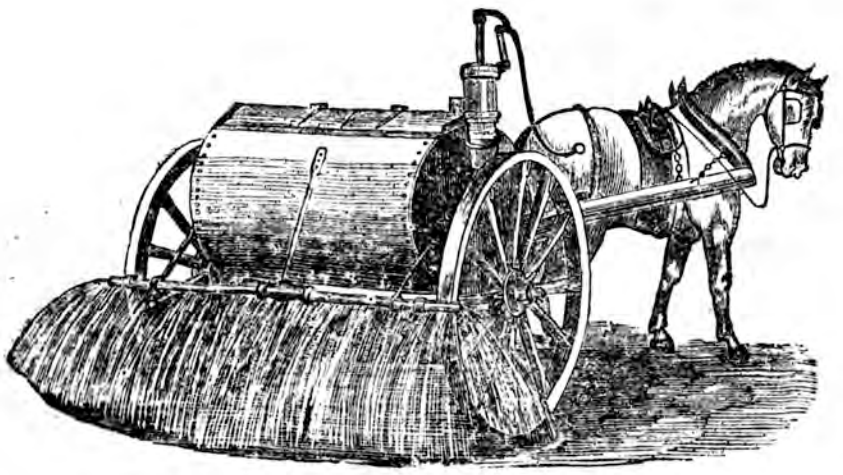
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



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A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Ram part Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street Calcutta. 136

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(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

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